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## CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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## ROLLED IN A BARREL.

The Unpleasant Experience of a  
Government Officer.

He Was Off Duty, But That Didn't Count  
—A Tennessee Mountaineer Spotted  
Him and He Had to  
Be Punished.

"Along in the '70s," said a guest at a Detroit hotel the other evening, according to the Free Press, "I was a deputy United States marshal in Tennessee, and you will find it on record that I brought a great many moonshiners to law. The law to admit that I feel sorry for most of them, but they were law breakers and it was my duty to hunt them down. In the summer of 1870 I got a mouth off and I determined to do a little prospecting for minerals in the Cumberland mountains. My headquarters were at Clinton, almost south of Cumberland Gap, and one day I got ready and started off, having a pack on my back and a revolver on my hip.

"As I wasn't looking for moonshiners, it did not occur to me that I would run any risk. In fact, I hadn't done any work to speak of in the direction of the gap, and flattered myself that I would not be recognized up there as a revenue man. Everything went all right for three or four days, and then I happened along to a house raising one afternoon. The event had called about thirty mountaineers together, and for the first ten minutes I was royally entertained. Then an old chap came out of the bush and gave me away to the crowd. He was an old mountaineer whom I had captured and convicted about twenty months before, and he was sent to your house of correction here in Detroit for twelve or fifteen months.

"I stood up and lied like a trooper, for my life was at stake, but he was equally earnest in his assertions. About half the crowd believed me and the other half him. If they'd all believed my story it would have been good-by to earth with me, for those men do not regard it as a crime to put a revenue officer under ground. As the case stood they didn't think it just to kill me, but yet they wanted to appease the wrath of the old man who had suffered imprisonment. It was, therefore, decided to give me a ride in a barrel. They had a big one and a stout one with water in it. They emptied out the water and ordered me to get in. Of course I protested and argued and coaxed, but it was no go. To save myself from greater violence I got into the barrel and they tied ropes over the open end to keep me in.

"Just in front of us was a side hill which descended into a valley a quarter of a mile away. To tell the honest truth, I didn't anticipate it was going to be much of a shower, as the saying is, and was glad to get off so easy. I expected to be a little dizzy at the end of the voyage, but that wasn't going to use me up. When all was ready they tipped the barrel over and let 'er go. Gallagher. I hadn't got fairly started before I found that I was off in my calculations. While it wasn't a tight fit as to breadth, I being a small man, it was as to length. Having to scrouch to save my head, I couldn't get a brace, and I simply rattled around like a pea in a quart bottle. Gentlemen, I hope to live a thousand years, and if I do I shall never forget one turn of that barrel. It was like nothing above or below the earth. It was a sort of combination of going up in a balloon, falling down a coal mine and being whipped around a shaft revolving five hundred times a minute. I wouldn't have believed that anything created by the hand of man could revolve as fast as that barrel did.

"It makes me seaspick to even tell the story. I felt as if my head and legs had been severed, and the pieces were tumbling over each other. Talk about an eternity of time! Why, I have always believed it took that barrel ninety days, with three days grace added, to get down that hill and half way across the valley! I was in it when it finally stopped, but I had lost consciousness long before. They took me out and carried me to a cabin and put me to bed. It was one hour before I came to, and two days before I could stand on my feet. I was 'barkeed' from head to heel, and it was a week or more before anything would stay on my stomach. When I finally felt able to walk the whole earth seemed to be rolling over and over, and I had to hire a cart to get down to Clinton. It was a full year before I was entirely rid of the sensation, and I tell you I never want another experience of the sort. Tie me onto a wild horse a la louppe—ride me on a rail—give me a seat on the back of a Texas steer or a gunnys cyclone, but don't roll me in a barrel down a side hill in Tennessee or say other state."

Who Wears a Monocle.  
The monocle was used a great deal in India at one time, and it is a particular fad of the diplomatic corps and of the army and navy, but its use has been so much ridiculed that there has been a most decided crusade against it in England with most satisfactory results. Smart men, as a rule, do not wear monocles, says Vogue. In this latter part of the century it has become the fad of the cheap Englishman, and when I see one of these worthless strutting around New York with his glass in his eye I know that he is a person who is most uncertain and uncomfortable as to the use of his

## WARRIOR ANTS OF HONDURAS.

They Devour Every Animal in the Line of  
Their March.

It was in Honduras, near the Caribbean coast, that I first saw the warrior ant, says a writer in the Louisville Courier-Journal—those strong insects which march through the tropical forests in armies, attacking every living creature in their path. One intensely hot day a native came running in, and in excited gestures bade me follow him. I did so, wondering. There on the rolling savannah stretched a wide, black belt, extending far back into the deep shadows of the adjacent forest. It rose and fell with every formation of the ground, and, like a huge snake, slowly crept toward the village.

In countless multitudes they swarmed over the plain, marching in compact order like a well-drilled army. Before them poured a heterogeneous mass of lizards, grasshoppers, frogs, beetles and all other manner of insects and reptiles in a wild scamper to escape to a place of safety. Presently the advance guard reached my hut and disappeared within; then the main column appeared, and soon the roof, floor, walls and rafters were black with them.

Like the soft rustle of dried grass stirred by a gentle breeze came the sound of their presence in the leaves of my thatched roof. The sound increased in loudness as the rats, mice, lizards, cockroaches, centipedes and others of their ilk who had long made the roof their home tried vainly to escape. Some succeeded in getting away from the house, but only to fall victims to the surrounding hordes without.

One large cockroach, I noticed, made a plucky fight, but overpowered by numbers, he gradually relaxed his efforts and was soon dismembered, each ant carrying off a portion of his body as a trophy. The most exciting battle was with a snake about three feet long which tried to slip away unseen. The ants quickly surrounded him, however, and fought with terrific ferocity. With every swish of his tail the snake killed a score of his tormentors, but their places were soon filled with the black swarm which swept unceasingly on.

Finally the writhings of the snake became fainter, and at last ceased entirely, and then, and not until then, did the ants relinquish their attack. All day long they marched through the house until at sundown the end of the column had past and was lost to view in the thickness of the forest. I afterward learned that the warrior ants refuse to touch any food that they themselves have not caught and slain, which accounts for my provisions remaining unmolested.

## MAN'S WORK ABOUT THE HOUSE

The Kentucky Woman Who Never Liked  
The Idea of Doing It.

Away up on the north fork of the Kentucky river the Widow Wilson kept a halfway house, famous in that section for its excellent fare, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press, and when I happened to be in that neighborhood on one occasion I made an effort to get there to stay over Sunday. I found it an excellent place and Sunday afternoon as I sat in the shade of the porch the widow found me.

"Don't you get very lonesome here by yourself?" I asked, after a few caressing remarks.

"Yes, sometimes," she answered; "but takin' it up one side an' down t'other I reckon I'm about as well off as I had a man around."

"But you ought to get married," I argued. "You are still hale and hearty, and a husband would be a good deal of comfort to you."

"He might be and he mightn't," she said, shaking her head. "I've tried two an' neither one suited."

"What was wrong with them?"

"Well, Jenkins, he was the first one," said she, in a reminiscent tone; "he was a orney bound that used to git runk an' come home an' thrash me all over the place. Ef he hadn't been a rinkin' man I could 'a' stood the thrashin' but I didn't like the idea."

"Both. After he died I married Wilson, and he was a lazy, orney thing used to git drunk an' come home, an' I used to thrash him all over the place."

She laughed softly at the thought of it.

"That was some better than the first," I said, laughing with her.

"No, it wasn't," she promptly replied.

"No? Why?" I asked in surprise.

"Well, I'd kinder got used to Jenkins' ways, an' when Wilson come I over liked the idea of doing a man's work about the house."

"It was a new phase of 'a man's work about the house,' and for some time I ruminated about it."

An Adopted Mink.  
On a farm near Lewiston, Me., is a curious pet and a strange adoption. One day one of the dogs around the farm brought in a baby mink, its eyes hardly open; a helpless creature, so inoffensive that the dog would not harm it. At that time the family cat was nursing a litter of kittens, and the little girl of the house put the mink in with the kittens. The cat made a few objections, but finally accepted the addition to her family and cared for the stranger. When the mink and kittens all had their eyes open, they formed an exceedingly happy family. The mink played as gleefully as the rest, and the mother cat was just as anxious for its safety as for any of her offspring.

## SPORTS ON THE GULF.

Harpooning Big Turtles Which Sleep  
with One Eye Open.

The turtle is justly considered a feast for the gods. The way people usually capture the prize is to wait for Mrs. Turtle when she comes ashore to lay her eggs on the sand beach and to turn her on her back with a handspike; but, according to the New York Tribune, there is much more fun with much better sport in catching turtles by harpooning, a method followed among the keys and coral banks which fringe the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The harpoon consists of a short shaft made of iron, which fits loosely into a wooden pole about nine feet long. Around the shaft a line is fastened, which should be strong and about sixty fathoms long. The barb of the harpoon is about an inch long, having two notches. If longer than this it is liable to pierce deeper than the shell and perhaps kill the turtle, which the fisherman has no wish to do. The best sort of a boat to use is a fifteen-foot skiff, with simply a "lug sail," which can be dropped in a hurry. A crew of two is necessary, one to look after the sails and be handy with a pair of oars, while the other looks after the tiller. It is of no use to go after turtles in a calm. They sleep in the shallow water which fringes the keys, and always sleep with one eye open, so that using the oars sends the animals off like a streak of light long before one is within striking distance. It is when the surface of the water is rippled by the breeze that one has a chance of making a catch, so that the fishing generally has to take place in the afternoon.

The harpooner stands in the bows with the line carefully rolled between his feet. He has to keep a sharp lookout, and as soon as he spies a turtle, floating on the white sandy bottom, surrounded by sponges, he directs the helmsman by hand. As one gets above the creature down goes the harpoon, the striker holding fast to the handle, for the water is seldom more than five feet deep. If the strike is a successful one the pole comes from the harpoon and is thrown into the boat. The sail must be lowered instantly, the oars taken out and the boat headed in the direction the turtle has taken. As soon as this is done a strain is generally put on the line and the turtle is soon towing the boat. This quickly puts the animal out of breath, and he has to come to the surface for air. In about half an hour, as a rule, he is alongside the boat, considerably exhausted. He is not, however, in the boat yet, and it is now the duty of the man who has charge of the tiller to jump overboard and turn the turtle over on his back. This is no easy task, and the man generally has two or three good duckings before he is successful. Not infrequently the animal makes a final dash for freedom, and the boat has to head for the new direction taken, and the steersman is left in the water.

Even when it is turned it is not so easy to haul a four hundred-pound animal into the boat, which usually is half full of water before the captive is vainly flapping fins at the bottom of the boat. Sometimes the turtle heads for the deep water, and if so it generally takes from two to three hours to land them, as they will sink to the bottom and sulk there, coming up for breath only at long intervals.

## GRASSHOPPERS ON TOAST.

Sumptuous Repast Partaken of by a Hungry Traveler.

"Ever eat any grasshoppers?" asked John Mills at the Pacific hotel in Pomona the other day, while conversing with a reporter of the Progress. "You never did? Then you don't know what luxury is. Talk about your fricassees of frogs, pate de foie gras and all the rest of your highfalutin' French fixins! They just ain't in it at all with a big fat Kansas hopper, done brown in fresh country butter. I was once traveling from St. Joe to Wichita when the hoppers swooped down on Kansas like a horde of hungry office-seekers on a presidential elect. When they finished feeding and hopped upon the barbed wire fence to pick their teeth and talk it over the country looked like the burned district in Chicago after the big fire. I had a new green wagon, with red wheels, and the hoppers ate every bit of paint off it and gnawed the woodwork. They ate all the blacking off my harness, the tails off my horses and I had to keep my dog under a tarpaulin to prevent them devouring him raw. You never saw such appetites. They got into my commissary department and made away with everything but a stone jar of butter I had bought in St. Joe. I didn't have a cent and it was two days' drive to Wichita. Couldn't live on butter, you know, so I commenced to play for even. I built a fire, put my skillet over it and dropped in a half pound of the dyspeptic provoker. It was soon frying and sizzling away at a great rate and the hoppers were dropping in it to it sixty-second. First 'em fry about a minute, then I removed 'em and set 'em down to fry my stomach a surprise party. Well, sir, the hind legs were the most next-day-ate. They had an excellent game flavor and tasted like mountain brook trout. I fared sumptuously after that and found the journey far too short. I had always been sorry for St. John, whose diet was locusts and wild honey, but I tell you he knew his business. If a locust is anything like a Kansas hopper the original pathfinder had no kick coming."

## DISCOVERIES OF IMPORTANCE.

Cotton Waste Transformed Into Nitrate  
of Cellulose—A New Dynamo.

An interesting discovery has been made by two young chemists of London which will doubtless have a very important bearing on the manufacture of cotton, says a London correspondent of the New York Times. Cotton waste is transformed by a new process into nitrate of cellulose, and cotton fabrics can be covered with a solution of it which will add materially to the weight, strength and value of the material. Thin, light-weight fabrics can be filled up with this preparation, which costs little more than sizing and fuller's earth. The cellulose thus prepared is also applicable to many different purposes. The cost is very little more than the raw material, being cheap and the process of manufacture inexpensive.

Another invention of moment is one which enables waste paper to be converted into kegs, barrels and vessels of every description. In making kegs and barrels ingenious machinery is employed, which enables the manufacturer to turn them out with solid heads if desired. There will be a large demand for the product in the shape of kegs and barrels for powder, as no dampness can be contracted, since they are water and damp proof.

The latest improvement in dynamos is one which gives a continuous current without brushes and accumulators. Scientists were incredulous and pronounced this impossible, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the new dynamo gives a strong and continuous current notwithstanding it was declared an impossibility. At least one of the first electricians of England, who was an unbeliever, now certifies that the new dynamo is a success.

Most important improvements have been made by an Austrian long domiciled in England in methods and apparatus for distillation. A new ferment has been discovered, and improvements have been made in distilling apparatus and in mashing machinery and appliances which promise to completely revolutionize the manufacture of spirits. The bye products which are saved and utilized leave the spirits almost free of cost. The still is a most important invention, since it separates the fusel oil and other products from the spirits in the process of distillation, giving in three separate receivers the three distinct products, and, if required, by a simple change in the apparatus, instead of getting high wines, pure neutral spirits can be obtained, thus obviating separate rectification to produce refined alcohol. The ferment is made fresh for each mash and there results a luxuriant crop of yeast, which is treated and sold to bakers and for domestic purposes. This alone is a source of large revenue to the distillers, as the yeast is of a very superior quality and the demand for it is practically unlimited. The yield of spirits is more than one-fourth more than by old processes. Green malt instead of dried malt is used, which is a source of considerable economy. The very best Irish and Scotch whisky is produced and fifty per cent. raw maize substituted for the malted oats heretofore used, which in itself effects a very large saving.

## HOW LAKE TAHOE WAS FORMED.

The Result of Volcanic Uplift in an Age  
Long Gone By.

Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the United States geological survey, thus describes the origin of Lake Tahoe: "In geographical times not long ago, as speaks the scientist, but very long ago, as speaks the chronicler of human follies, there was a deep valley on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada at the headwaters of the Truckee river. About this valley towered granite mountains. But earthquakes came, rents were opened in the rocks, and from the fissures poured monstrous streams of lava. One of those fissures crossed the lower end of the valley, and through it poured floods of molten rocks. Stream after stream issued, to cool in solid sheets and blocks, until a wall was built across the valley two or three thousand feet in height, and above it was a deep basin five or six hundred square miles in area. The storms that fell on the granite and volcanic mountains rolled in rivers to all the basin, and Lake Tahoe was created. When filled at last its waters overflowed the rim of lava, and the Truckee river now springs from the Tahoe fountain. Its deep waters are dark with profundity, like the clouds of a stormy sky, but about its shores a few shallow bays are found, and emerald water, like festoons of beauty, encircle the deeper and more somber lake. Back from the waters forested slopes rise toward the heavens, and above are seen naked crags and domes of granite."

Getting Into a Scrape.

The red and fallow deer which formerly roamed through the English forests had a habit of scraping up the earth with their forefeet to the depth of several inches, sometimes even a half a yard. The stranger passing through these woods was frequently exposed to the danger of tumbling into one of these hollows, when he might be said truly to be "in a scrape." The college students of Cambridge, in their little perplexities, pick up and applied the phrase to other perplexing matters, which had brought a man morally into a fix.

## GOOD FORM TO BE SOLEMN.

So the Englishman Is Only 'Appy Away  
from 'Ome.

What an utterly different being an Englishman is when lounging on the terrace of a hotel at Cadensabbia or on the deck of a yacht on the tideless sea, from the same individual on the terrace of the house or sauntering in the park on a fine morning! He not only looks unlike himself, but is ever so much better looking, says London Truth. His garments are more picturesque, but it is not only that. His features relax into an expression of unconscious satisfaction with things in general which almost approaches to amiability.

Of course, a true gentleman would naturally regard himself with contempt if he ever permitted himself to look really amiable or pleased. Except in a tete-a-tete with a pretty woman or while enjoying a good game of romps with children, such a thing would be thoroughly bad form. It is one of 'Arry's social mistakes that he grins when he is pleased and wears a chronic smile if he happens to be a good-tempered man. The men of our class and upward refrain from any such insane exhibition, especially when at home, dans leur lie.

It has often amused us to watch an English boy while at the adolescent period of life mastering this accomplishment. He perceives that his male elders have cultivated what Carlyle called a cheerful stoicism. They listen to the funniest story without a smile, unless the narrator is a person whom they rejoice to honor or like to please. They make their greetings without relaxing a iota of the gravity which serves them as a mask. The boy, in imitating them, suffers many an inward spasm in endeavoring to render his emotions outwardly invisible. He catches himself smiling at something ludicrous, but immediately conquers himself as he sees that his elders are grave of demeanor. If he should so far forget himself as to exhibit any pleasure or animation in circumstances where it would be only natural to do so, but in which the seniors set an example of undemonstrative calm, he whips himself inwardly with a lash of self-censor.

During his transition period he despises women and girls, because they laugh when they are amused and sometimes cry when they are distressed. He would rather hurt the feelings of his mother or sisters than make the slightest display of gratitude or kindness. In fact, he is disagreeable, and a very uncomfortable individual for the time being. Often when he frowns it is only that he has no other way of preventing himself from smiling.

## SOME WONDERFUL INKS.

Curious Facts Concerning These Known  
and Used by Frenchmen.

Rabelais compiled a curious list of links of a sympathetic nature, which were largely in vogue in his day. In his book, entitled "Pantagruel," he makes his readers acquainted with Panurge's exploits in trying to decipher the invisible characters of a letter in which a Parisian female had written to Pantagruel. "He held it up before the fire," says Rabelais, "to see if it was written with spirits of ammonia mixed with water. Then he placed it in water to see if the writing had not been done with sirup of tithymal. When this would not work he held it over a candle, which would have brought the characters out had they been written with the juice of white onions. By rubbing a part of it with nut oil he tried to find whether it had not been written with the sap of a fig tree. And if frog's blood had been used in the place of ink the milk from the breast of a woman suckling her first-born daughter would have betrayed the secrets of that letter."

While in Rabelais' time during the seventeenth century French people adhered strongly to the belief that sympathetic inks of this character could be used, and were used, they are now in high feather over the discovery of aluminous ink by one of their own countrymen. This ink makes it possible for letters to be read in the dark. One of the French journals recently gave the recipe for this ink. A phosphorescent compound can be obtained by calcining carbonate of chalk with sulphur.

Messrs. Peligot and Esquerrol, both of whom gave this matter a great deal of study, say now that the yellow glow can be obtained by adding to the above mixture from one to two per cent. of peroxide of manganese. To make the writing appear in a green light it is necessary to mix with the above a little carbonate of soda, and for the blue from one to two per cent. of a bismuth compound may be used.

By porphyrying these phosphorescent substances and adding to them a small quantity of linseed oil, the mixture can be used for typographic impressions from which plates can be printed, which, exposed to the light in the daytime, appear luminous at night.

Negro Superstitions.

Two seemingly harmless things excite the fear of the southern negro. One is the cracking of the finger joints; the other is to be stepped over as he lies prone upon the ground. The cracking of the finger joints seems to suggest to the negro imagination the rattling of a skeleton's bones, while to be stepped over is regarded as likely to bring bad luck to grown folks and to check the growth of children. A half-grown negro boy will sternly command a playfellow who has stepped over his body to step back, in order that the spell may be removed.



# CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKES—Merchants' Exchange.  
L. P. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.  
O. M. KELLOGG—222 Pine Street.

The bitter fight that has been going on in San Francisco for years between union and non-union sailors culminated in murder about midnight Sunday last by an explosion of dynamite in front of a non-union sailor boarding house on Main street, in that city, causing the death of four men and the wounding of several, besides destroying property. Three men are in custody on suspicion of being the criminals who did the dastardly work. If it is proven on them, there should be no opportunity given them for appeals to the Supreme Court. The outraged people of San Francisco and the State should see that justice is quickly dealt out to them. Such practices should be nipped in the bud at once.

Two anarchists entered a house at Calamity, Pa., on Sunday night and attacked a man and wife, who knew too many anarchist secrets. The man was badly beaten and his wife was shot to death. One of the murderers was captured. They were about to go to Canada, where they were to blow up a number of public buildings with dynamite, and this was known by the man and woman, hence their desire to remove them from earth. Such fellows ought to have Southern justice meted out to them.

Congressman Bryan has introduced a bill making every bank officer who embezzles over \$10,000 liable to imprisonment of at least twenty-five years. We move to amend to make the penalty death. These thieving bank officers have ruined thousands of men and made paupers of themselves and families, and have driven many men to a suicide's grave, and hanging is even too good for some of them.

A movement is on foot to have the Mir Francis Drake monument—a blue sandstone cross—erected in Golden Gate Park instead of near Drake's bay, where Drake landed in 1579. The cross will cost \$10,000. It would be the height of folly to put such a costly monument in an out-of-the-way place where no one would see it. The Park is the proper place for it.

Duke of Veragua has told all over Spain that the Catholics of the United States are not allowed freedom of worship and that until he set the example by going daily publicly to mass Catholics did not openly go to that service. He also announced that the United States would pension him. His visit to the United States must have craved him.

The builders of our new navy will hereafter have no such opportunities for capturing bonuses as they had in the past, by putting on a big head of steam over the ordinary pressure, the Government having adopted the rule that only 5 per cent in excess of the standard pressure will be allowed.

General Passenger Agent T. H. Goodman of the Southern Pacific Company has just filed his report for the month of August, showing the number of passengers traveling East and West to have been as follows: Eastward—First class 3425, second class 3757; total 7182. Westward—First class 3325, second class 4205, third class 7630.

Charles H. Bawden, who followed an El Dorado girl, who refused to marry him, to Eureka, Humboldt county, and shot her to death after she had been married, was executed on the 22nd at Eureka. Governor Markham had been petitioned to commute the punishment, but properly refused to interfere.

The British battle-ship Camperdown, which sunk the Victoria, on Monday left Malta for England, but had not gone far when her steering gear broke, and she soon grounded on a rocky bottom, but in time was refloated and returned to Malta for examination.

The President has refused to visit the World's Fair on the 9th of October, on account of the pressure of official business. He probably prefers to go fishing.

All the old employees at the railroad shops in Sacramento are to be given employment at once, which means good times for Sacramento.

The Argentine Republic is undergoing the pleasures incident to a rebellion. Those South American countries are delightful places to live in.

W. D. Smith, a pioneer of Lodi, trimmed his toe-nail too close and blood-poisoning ensued and his toe had to be amputated, and he is liable to lose his life.

There are 750 men at work on Mare Island, the largest number for years, and no decision in sight, either.

The cruiser Newark has been sent to Rio Janeiro.

The assessment roll of Lyon county, Nev., is about \$400,000 lower than last year.

## WAVE US MORE "EXCLUSION."

While the law makers at Washington are in a fever over the financial panic and the Chinese Exclusion Act it would be well for the country if they would set promptly in extending the provisions of the Exclusion Act to other nationalities, the criminal element of which is ten times worse than the Chinese, who, while boarding their earnings, do not degrade labor by selling wages as the low-down Europeans have done in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and other laboring fields in the East, where they have degraded labor to the lowest possible scale, and kept the necessities of life from the mouths and homes of deserving American citizens, native and adopted, as few of them become citizens only in name and clinging to their native language and customs, and having no respect for American laws and customs; they bring pestilence to the country, and crime prevails where they locate; they introduced the deadly dynamite in criminal practice, and the throwing of the devastating bomb is getting to be as prevalent in the United States as among the same classes of scoundrels in Europe, and unless Congress comes to the rescue of the people with laws sufficiently strong, and cannot be satisfied by a dictatorial President, the country will become as unrestful and turbulent as the South American republics are. The country needs an exclusion law to restrict the coming into the country of every undesirable foreign element. Our laws should provide for the deportation of every unutilized person convicted of crime; and the State Prison convicts of foreign birth ought to be sent back to his native land and the honest taxpayers relieved of the cost of maintaining them within prison walls. An Act of this character would be the most popular one Congress can pass, and it would help the financial situation by reducing taxation and removing from our midst thousands of non-producers.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. The Hill and Cleveland Democrats in New York are at war and putting up rival tickets for the Legislature, which, if persisted in, will insure a Republican Legislature in that State next Winter. The election takes place in New York on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and the gods are undoubtedly after the Democracy in that State, as well as in others, and will effectually destroy their power in New York, for a time at least. We may look for the same result in Ohio, where, on the same day, McKinley will be re-elected Governor, and have a Republican Legislature to help him give Ohio a good government. The working men of the country have had their fill of Democracy this year.

THE AMERICAN CUP—The great international race for the America cup will take place at New York on Thursday next, the 5th of October. The English yacht Valkyrie has arrived at New York to represent the Britishers and try to wrest the trophy from the American Yachtmen, who are held it for forty years, no English yacht, capable of capturing it, having been built. The American yacht Vigilant will represent the Yankees and will win the cup, as she is a fast one, and those who know of the sailing qualities of the English yacht say the Vigilant will sail right away from the Valkyrie.

The foreign war vessels signaled the rebel vessels to stop bombarding Rio Janeiro, and they stopped.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### LEGAL.

#### Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL McCORDY.  
You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the ditto, Ross Patton and Black State mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said claims under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 31st, 1902.  
And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz. at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 26th, 1903, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail or refuse to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz. You, the said George W. Vansickel, \$60, a lawful money of the United States, the sum owing from you for your proportion, one-fifth interest in said mining claims; and you, the said Samuel McCordy, the sum of \$60, the same being your proportion, one-fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportions of the cost of said advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said Section 2324.  
Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 19th, 1903.  
J. H. PATTERSON.  
First publication September 26th, 1903. \$23-3m

#### Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF WM. C. NIX, DECEASED.  
NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. C. Nix, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of the first publication of this notice, to the Administrator of said Estate, E. C. Bayre, at the office of Chas. L. Hayes, Attorney for said Administrator, in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, said office being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.  
Dated Bridgeport, September 23d, A. D. 1903.  
E. C. BAYRE, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. C. Nix, deceased.

#### HORSES LOST—\$50 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LOST TWO HORSES AND ONE MARE. The horses are black—one white-striped face, and one with a white star in forehead; both branded and vented. The mare is buckskin, with a white spot in forehead, and branded the monogram "A. B." All large horses, and had harness on. The above reward will be paid upon their delivery to David Hays, Bridgeport, Cal., or a proportionate reward for any of them.  
J. H. LUGGREN.

The Textile World, in a comprehensive review of the textile industry, furnishes some important information about the number of mills closed and the cause. Summarizing the statistics it is found that about 33 per cent of the cotton mills of the country, representing 34 per cent of the machinery, are idle. In New England 17 per cent of the machinery has been stopped; in the Middle and Western States, 21 per cent; in the Southern States the same. These figures are compiled from returns covering over three-fourths of the spindle capacity of the country. In the woolen industry 43 per cent of the mills have shut down altogether or in part, representing 42 per cent of the machinery. The depression is more severely felt in the Middle States than it is in New England, but there over 40 per cent of the machinery is idle. Of 488 mills reporting, 446 state that the cause of their idleness is business depression; only 42 state that it is the usual stoppage for vacation and repairs. A very large number have stated what in their opinion is the cause of the depression, and the blame is generally laid upon the probability of tariff revision. Many mills, particularly the cotton, at tribute their shut down to financial stringency, although even a large number of the latter class mention the tariff. From the woolen and knitting manufacturers the same statement is many times repeated—"Business depression, caused by uncertainty about the tariff."

### MEDICAL.



Mr. N. L. Satter  
A well known photographer of Merced, Cal., testifies: "My face and body were covered with red blotches which disfigured me and caused much misery. Other medicines failed to help my case, but after taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am entirely free from my blotches and am perfectly well."  
Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and carefully prepared. 25c. Try a box.

### LEGAL.

#### Notice for Publication.

Desert Land, Final Proof.  
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.  
September 8, 1903.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ES-1184, H. H. NEWELL of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on her desert land claim No. 670, for the S. 1/4 of N. 1/4 of Sec. 7, T. 4 N., R. 2 E., M. D. M. before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, California, on MONDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER, 1903. She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Harvey Kyeier, Lewis Ludd, Zerah Smith and George Hodges, all of Bridgeport, Mono county, California.  
\$17-1d C. W. CRAIG, Register.

### P. G. HUGHES,

### BLACKSMITH AND

### WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

### HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

### AND GENERAL JOBBING.

### R. A. LEALE,

### MANUFACTURER OF

### Sarsaparilla and Iron

### Ginger Ale,

### Soda Water

### Etc.

### BODIE, CAL.

### ALLAN FORMAN, THE JOURNALIST

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A Text Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.  
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Short, simple and practical rules for making and editing newspaper copy, and of equal value to all who wish to write correct English.  
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### ALLAN FORMAN,

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### TYPE METAL

For Sale at This Office

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE

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## Eastern Cities

## ARE SOLD BY THE

## Southern Pacific

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SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding transcontinental routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH D. GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLER, Land Agent, U. S. R. R., SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, U. S. R. R., SAN FRANCISCO.

## \$9 TO GENOA.

## FAST TIME

## AND

## CHEAP FARE.

## WHITTEMORE'S

## BRIDGEPORT

## LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and

Holbrook,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson.

## MARTIN'S STAGE

Leaves GENOA.

(ON ARRIVAL OF STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS,

and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,

on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE

and BRIDGEPORT.

## \$9 TO GENOA.

## ROUND TRIP—\$5 00.

## BRIDGEPORT AND

## BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at 8 1/2 o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

RUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.

taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

## EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL

## ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

RATES OF TOLLS ON THE

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Heavy team, ..... \$1 50

Light team, ..... 1 00

Each additional pair of animals, ..... 25

Heavy team, each, ..... 25

Light team, each, ..... 20

Empty teams half-price.

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team, ..... \$1 00

Loaded wagon and two animals, ..... 1 00

Each additional pair of animals, ..... 25

Heavy team, each, ..... 25

Light team, each, ..... 20

Empty teams half-price.

## USE MONO SUN-BORN TRAVERTINE FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of TRAVERTINE.

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THIS COMPANY is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

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## ASSAYER AND

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## CHARLES L. HAYES,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

## AND

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

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BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

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Water Rights, Land and Mining Li-

gation a specialty. 47-4m

## WM. O. PARKER

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

## AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. 1013-11

## R. S. MINER,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. 1013-11

## HOMER E. OSBORN,

## GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and

Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE

RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley,

Mono County, California, and consists of 160

acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.

It will cut 30 tons of hay. There are 30 6-year

old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries,

currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well

irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can

have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,

au20 Coleville, Mono County, California.

## DR. JORDAN & CO.'S

## GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 4th and 5th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you

are made and how to avoid sickness

and disease. Museum enlarged with

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Private Office—Same Building,

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sicknesses, loss of stomach, diseases of the skin

and kidneys quickly cured without the use of sur-

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## HOTELS

### ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

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ments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected

with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully ac-

cepted. my30-11

LEWIS A. MURPHY.

## OCCIDENTAL



# CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

## Bridgeport Post Office.

(Money Order Office.)

Week Days—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAILED.

Delivered—every day, except Sunday.

Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 7 P. M.

Holbrook—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## Personal.

J. F. Barr and family returned to Bodie on Monday.

T. B. Riekey came up from Antelope on Thursday, spending most of the time at the Point ranch.

R. B. Miner left for San Francisco yesterday morning on the Antelope stage.

Supervisors Arrild, Boyd, Calnan, Nay and others were here the fore part of the week on official business.

Harvey Boone and wife returned from the Fair at Bodie on Thursday, and were much pleased with the trip and the Fair.

Miss Georgia Johnson arrived from Bodie last evening, the guest of Miss Ella Hughes.

Thomas Carney was up from Antelope this week.

Miss John Dolan and Maud Stewart went to Bodie yesterday, to return on Sunday.

## THE TRAVERTINE FIND.

W. E. Lindsey, the fortunate discoverer and owner of the onyx and travertine ledge near Bridgeport, arrived from Carson on Sunday last and went right to his ledge, where he is getting out a good supply of the beautiful rock for cemetery purposes, he having a number of orders for monuments of travertine. Travertine is the most substantial and durable, as well as the most beautiful material obtainable for cemetery work, or for building purposes, ancient and modern Rome showing some of the finest structures built of travertine. The ancient town of Tivoli, now Tivoli, was entirely built of travertine. Mr. Lindsey will ship the travertine to Carson, where he has marble works to finish the work; but in due time he will put up works here to finish up Mono county orders. We call attention to his advertisement of the "Mono Sun-born Travertine" in another column.

**Low Tax.**—On Monday the Supervisors held their regular meeting for this year, and after a long session on the property throughout the county at \$2 on each \$100, but in the Bridgeport School District it will be \$2.30 on each \$100, 30 cents being for the benefit of the school. Had it not been for the raise of 16.4 cents on the State tax our tax on this year would have been about \$1.85. As it is, it is the lowest tax the county has ever had, and this in the face of a decreased assessment roll, and it speaks well for the financial status of the county. This tax will enable the county to pay off about \$3000 of county bonds and reduce our bonded debt to \$9,000.

**THEIR HARVEST.**—The farmers are through with their harvest, and now come the woodmen, who are reaping the benefit of their hard work in the woods. Our people are fast getting in their winter's fuel, and the melodious rasping of the cross cut saw and the dull thud of the ax are heard from every quarter of town. When the winds are howling, and the snow is swirling about one's home, it is mighty fine to know that the woodshed is full of good, dry wood.

**Street.**—The practice of men coming in to this town and getting bowling drunk and making day and night hideous by the use of profane and indecent language on our streets should be stopped. It has been so that ladies have not dared go through Main street on account of howling drunkenness. Such things are a disgrace to the town, and we hope our officers will see that it is put a stop to.

**TRANSFERRED.**—The Supervisor at their late meeting replenished the School Fund by transferring the following amounts for the respective School Districts: Bodie, \$380; Bridgeport, \$900; Antelope, \$150; North Antelope, \$120; South Antelope, \$150; Benton, \$160; Olin, \$120; Mono Lake, \$240; Laundry, \$160. These amounts are for two months' salaries.

**Good Appointment.**—The Supervisor on Monday appointed, on petition, George H. Bump Constable of Bridgeport Township. Mr. Bump has been acting as a Deputy, and as he proved himself an efficient officer our citizens wanted him invested with full authority as a Constable.

**The Assessment.**—The following is the apportionment of the levy of taxes for this year. State, \$7.6 cents. County—General Fund, 12.4 cents; School, 50 cents; Salary, 40 cents; Bond, 5 cents; Road, 5 cents. Total county tax \$1.42.4. Total State and County taxes, \$3.20 per \$100.

**Mary Contractors.**—Proposals for carrying the mail will be received up to December 30th next at the contract office of the P. O. Department at Washington. The new contracts go into effect on the 1st day of July, 1894.

**ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**—There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on next Monday week, October 9th. It will be visible to the western half of the Western Continent, occurring as a partial eclipse. Here it will commence at 10.30 and end at 12 o'clock.

**BOGGS.**—We are having rough weather again. It blew heavily all of yesterday until about sundown, but in the evening it set in again and blew a gale until after midnight. Snow fell on the mountains. Today is cold, with a north wind.

**HELD.**—Judge Virden on Sunday morning closed the examination of O. Blair, charged with drawing a deadly weapon on Justice Fales, and held him to answer, fixing his bond at \$200.

**A JURY.**—The Supervisors at their late session appointed L. A. Murphy, of the Allen House, Justice of the Peace for Bridgeport Township. It will not be healthy for any one to attempt to jump his board bill.

**DISTRICT FAIR.**—The 18th Agricultural District Fair, at Highport, was a creditable exhibit, all the visitors from Mono county testifying to this fact. Supervisor Boyd was one of the Judges of racing.

**REWARD.**—The Supervisors offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest and delivery of Frank Nevada, the murderer of Leabey, to Sheriff Hays.

**ELECTRIC POLES.**—John McKay arrived from Antelope on Sunday with a big team and two wagons, loaded with poles for the Standard Co., electric plant.

**WILL MEET.**—The California Miners' Association will hold its annual Convention in San Francisco on the 9th of October. Who will represent Mono?

**CONSOLIDATED.**—The Independence and Visalia United States Land Districts having been consolidated, in due time the Independence Office will be closed.

**NEW RESIDENCE.**—James A. Hawks is having a house erected on the corner of Kingsley and Keweenaw streets.

It is said of flies that their purpose in life is to consume certain substances which are thrown off from the human body, as well as by articles of food and almost every animal and vegetable production when in a state of change; that when a fly persists in crawling over one's face it is merely taking over a dead matter thrown off through the pores, and which helps to keep the complexion clean. Hence, the annoyance of a fly tickling the end of your nose when you are dozing, or perhaps reading your Bible on Sunday, should be endured with patience and without profanity; yea, with thankfulness for the wisdom displayed in their creation.

The El Dorado Republican says that a brick building in Placerville has been taken down for the purpose of mining out the ground.

**SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE.**  
Of the diseases to which it is adapted with the best results, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a family medicine, comprehensive in its scope, has never been thrust upon public attention in the guise of a universal panacea for bodily ills. This claim, daily asserted in the columns of the daily press by the proprietors of medicines far inferior to it as specific, has in a thousand instances disgusted the public in advance by its absurdity, and the prospects of other remedies of superior qualities have been handicapped by the pretensions of their worthless predecessors. But the American people know, because they have verified the fact by the most trying tests, that the Bitters possesses the virtues of a real specific in cases of malarial and liver disorder, constipation, nervous, rheumatic, stomach and kidney trouble. What it does it does thoroughly, and mainly for this reason it is endorsed and recommended by hosts of respectable medical men.

## NEW TO-DAY.

### Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., September 8, 1893.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893,

at Bridgeport.

Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, United States History, Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Methods of Teaching, School Law, Industrial Drawing, Physiology, Entomology, Civil Government, Elementary Bookkeeping, Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Gram-

mar Grade Certificate are as follows:

Philosophy, Algebra, English Literature.

CORNELIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to

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A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

## OSTRICH FARMING IN AFRICA.

Fifty Million Dollars' Worth of Plumes Exported in the Past Thirty Years.

Ostrich farming is one of the important industries of South Africa, which, as yet, furnishes the bulk of the ostrich plumes for the markets of the world. The American Agriculturist thinks there are probably two hundred thousand domesticated ostriches in Cape Colony. Each bird is supposed to net his owner forty dollars per annum. The inclosures in which they are kept are usually built of stone, but where stone is not abundant wire fences have been employed with equal success. The birds are commonly plucked once every eight months, yielding one pound weight of feathers each; but many farmers only pluck sixty feathers at a time, so as not to cause too much irritation and resulting inflammation, which is very injurious to the health of the birds and lessens the next crop of feathers. The birds in these large fields find plenty of food, rarely having to be fed with mealies, beans, lucerne or other cultivated food products.

The number of eggs laid varies from eighteen to twenty-four, the male bird usually excavating the nest in some sandy spot, but both birds assisting in the incubation, taking turn about. But it is during this period of incubation that the plumes are at their best, and many of them are utterly spoiled for commercial purposes. Of late years artificial incubating has been resorted to, and with perfect success, for it has been found that fewer eggs are spoiled by this method and that the young thus hatched are no less vigorous than those brought up by the birds themselves. The value of feathers exported from Cape Colony during the past thirty years is estimated at over fifty million dollars, the total weight being about twelve hundred tons.

## TRAIN ROBBERS AND WRECKERS.

They Made Eighty-Two Attempts in the First Six Months of 1893.

The Railroad Gazette has collected statistics of train wrecking and train robbing for the first six months of 1893, which yield some surprising results. One is accustomed to think of train wreckers and train robbers as investing sparsely settled western states, but the statistics show on the contrary that such crimes are most prevalent in well-settled states. The Gazette's figures show sixty-one attempts to wreck trains and twenty-one attempts to rob them. Massachusetts and Illinois head the list in the number of attempts to wreck trains, and Ohio follows. In these three advanced states were made more than one-half of all the attempts to wreck trains, and the state of New York follows. The only explanation offered for this preponderance of train wrecking in well settled and, generally speaking, well-governed states, is that the mileage of railroads is greater in those states than others, and that tramps, who are responsible for most attempts to wreck trains, flourish in thickly-settled regions.

## Early Ideas About Hair.

All the ancient philosophers held curious ideas respecting the growth, functions, structure, etc., of the hair, and had many superstitions founded on these old opinions. The early writers on the make-up of the human body almost invariably refer to the hair as being an excrement fed on substances similar to itself. They supposed that it generated in the fuliginous parts of the blood; was exhaled by the heat of the body, becoming firm and fibrous upon being exposed to the air, just as the fluid of the spider web does. In these days every idea respecting the growth and character of hair is changed. It is now agreed that every hair properly and truly lives and receives its nutriment from the body. True, they take upon themselves the nature of parasitic plants; they grow as vegetation does, yet each has, as it were, a distinct life and economy. That they derive their existence from the juices of the body there is no doubt, but that food is not taken from the nutritious juices, for we know that hair will thrive even though the body starve or be wasted by disease, or even after the animal life has ceased to exist in the flesh or skin to which they are attached.

## Annamese Language.

In the Annamese language, spoken in Cochinchina, the same word is given many different meanings by the modulation of the voice. Thus the syllable "ba" pronounced with a grave accent, means lady, an ancestor. Pronounced with a sharp accent it means the favorite of the prince. Pronounced with a circumflex accent it means what has been thrown away. Pronounced with a left of fruit after the juice has been squeezed out. Pronounced with no accent it means three. Pronounced with the ascending or interrogative accent it means a box on the ear. Thus "ba ba ba ba" is said to mean, if properly pronounced, "three ladies gave a box on the ear to the favorite of the prince."

**Good Bob White.**  
The male quail, or "Bob White," deserves honorable mention among gallinaceous birds because he is particularly good to his wife. He always helps her to hatch her eggs, and if anything keeps her away will take the whole duty on himself. This is particularly attested by a writer quoted by Capt. Bendire in his "Life Histories of North American Birds." He says: "In June, 1896, while I was on a visit to Dr. J. M. Pickett, of Cedarville, Ala., he informed me of having seen a male Bob White incubating. He had visited the nest at various times on different days, and always found the male bird on the nest. Wishing to be an eye-witness of so interesting a sight, I rode several miles with the doctor to the nest. There we found Bob White faithfully warming his treasures, but not into life; the eggs were never hatched. Dr. Pickett frequently went to the nest until long after the period of incubation had elapsed, and finding that the eggs would not hatch, he destroyed them, to prevent the useless occupation of the nest by the male. The female had probably been dead some hours before the male found the nest deserted; hence the eggs cooled and would not hatch."

**A Wonderful Feat.**  
Two Americans in the employment of the government of British Columbia recently accomplished a feat hitherto deemed impossible by crossing the Selkirk mountains in the depth of winter. The object of the trip was to ascertain if it were possible to lay out a pack and cattle trail over the range from Golden to Kalo. The men traveled one hundred and fifty miles on snowshoes, fifty miles over the wildest mountain country, where glaciers abounded. They found a pass at an altitude of six thousand five hundred feet that is practicable for cattle and pack trains in summer. The thermometer was below zero during most of the trip, which occupied nearly a month.

## MINING NOTICES.

### APPLICATION FOR A PATENT TO THE "STAR" QUARTZ MINE.

M. A. No. 301.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MARTIN JONES AND F. E. LUTY, per E. E. Folger, Attorney in Fact, whose Postoffice address is San Francisco, California, have this day filed their application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet of the Star Mine or vein, bearing gold and silver, with surface ground six hundred feet in width, situated in Paterson Mining District, County of Mono, and State of California, and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot number 88 in Township 7, North Range 24 E., Mount Diablo Meridian. Said Lot No. 88 A, being described as follows, to wit:

EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

With MAGNETIC VARIATION at 16 1/2° EAST.

Beginning at a porphyry stone, 2x1.3x.4 feet, marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S., set in a mound of earth and stone, said stone being situated at the west end of the lode line of said mine, and also the point of location; whence bears N. 86 1/2° E., 58 links distant, a small dead pine tree 2.27 feet in circumference, marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. T.; N. 21 1/2° E., 70 links distant, a small pine stump marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S. 400° E., 124 links distant, entrance to Tunnel No. 2; thence Course 1—N. 15 1/2° E., 4.05 chains or 269.5 feet to a porphyry stone, marked S. L. No. 2. U. S. T.; thence Course 2—N. 10 1/2° E., 77.10' on to the North Boundary of the Star Mine—Course 2, S. 58° 20' E., 60 links or 36.6 feet to a porphyry stone 1.5x.5 feet marked S. L. No. 3. U. S. S.; this being at the intersection of the North Boundary of the Star Mine with the east boundary of the Lookout Mine, whence bears S. 58° E., 120 links distant, a pine tree 3.8 feet in circumference, marked S. L. No. 3. U. S. T.; S. 29° 40' E., 144.48' on to the West Boundary of Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. 11. U. S. S.; set in mound of stone, whence bears S. 59 1/2° E., 54 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. 11. U. S. T.; N. 60 1/2° W., 27 links distant, a pine tree 2.7 feet in circumference, marked Star Mine N. E. Cor. No. 11. U. S. T.; S. 89° 12' E., 344 links distant, a stone mound with stake marked S. E. Cor. Star Mine, this being one of the original corners; thence, deflecting right, 77° 10', on to the East Boundary—Course 3, S. 18° 45' W., 4.82 chains or 318.5 feet to a porphyry stone, 1.5x.2.7 feet, marked S. L. No. 11. U. S. S.; and set in a mound of earth and stone, being at the east end of the lode line Star Mine, whence bears S. 25 1/2° W., 41.9 links distant, a pine tree, 4.4 feet in circumference, marked S. L. No. 11. U. S. T.; 9.65 chains or 617 feet to porphyry stone, 2.5 feet in circumference, marked S. E. Cor. B. T.; thence, deflecting right 106° 37', on to the South Boundary, with vacant lands to the south of line—Course 4, N. 58° 20' W., 2.73 chains or 1600 feet to a stone 2x1.2x.8 feet, marked S. W. Cor. No. 4. U. S. S.; and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, deflecting right 70° 28', on to the West Boundary of Star Mine—Course 5, N. 15 1/2° E., 5.18 chains or 326.5 feet to a porphyry stone marked Lookout 4, S. E. Cor. No. 11. U. S. S.; 128.40 chains to 1/4 Sec. Corner, beginning—Magnetic Variation 16 1/2° E. Containing 18.38 acres.

### TRAVERSE LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE WITH THE 1/4 SECTION CORNER BETWEEN SECTIONS 15 & 22, T. 7, N. & 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid 1/4 Sec. Corner; thence Var. 16 1/2° E.—Course 1, N. 86 1/2° E., 90.19 chains to a point, mound of rock; thence—Course 2, N. 10 1/2° E., 12.25 chains to a point on hill; thence—Course 3, S. 58° 20' E., 26.00 chains to L. L. No. 1 Star Mine; thence—Course 4, S. 77° 10' W., 128.40 chains to 1/4 Sec. Corner, closing course.

### SURVEY LINE CONNECTING STAR MINE L. L. NO. 1 WITH THE N. E. CORNER GREAT WESTERN MINE.

Commencing at a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. 1. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone; thence, Variation 16 1/2° E.—Course 1, S. 89° 12' E., 7.22 chains to a stone 2x1.30x.40 feet, marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S.; and set in mound of earth and stone—Course 2, N. 6 1/2° W., 7.57 chains to a 4x4 inch stake marked Great Western N. E. Cor. No. 1.

### LODE LINE.

Beginning at the porphyry stone 2x1.3x.4, marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S., being the west end of the lode line, and also the point of location; thence S. 59° 1/2° E., 22.73 chains or 1400 feet to the porphyry stone 1.5x.2.7, marked S. L. No. 1. U. S. S., being the East end of lode line Star Mine.

The location of this mine is Recorded in the Recorder's Office of Patterson Mining District, Mono County, State of California, in the Book "A," page 2, of Records of said District.

This claim is bounded on the North, East and South by vacant lands, and on the West by the Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Star Mine or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the County of Inyo, California, during the sixty days' period of public notice hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

It is hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of sixty days (ten consecutive weeks) in the BANNER-POST, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

E. M. FOLEY, Attorney in Fact.

First publication September 8th, 1893.

Last publication November 18th, 1893.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND  
GENERA

ASSORTMENT OF THE BES  
OF GOODS

AT THE  
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE  
AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,  
BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION  
OF GOODS

REDUCED TO  
BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,  
General Merchandise,  
Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and

Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.



## MINUTE MARVELS.

Some Microscopic Works of Art to Be Found Abroad.

Remarkable Feats of Dainty Peasantry—  
Ivory Dishes Scarcely Visible to the  
Naked Eye—A Jeweler's Wonderful Little Boat.

Dr. Heylla, in his "Life of King Charles," records that during the reign of Queen Elizabeth "there was one who wrote the incomparable, the creed, the Pater Noster, the queen's name and the prayer of our Lord within the compass of a penny, and gave her majesty a pair of spectacles of such an artificial making that by the help thereof she did plainly and distinctly discern every letter," says the London Bookworm. A somewhat similar feat was that of Peter Hales, an Englishman, who exhibited before her majesty the faire Bible written in a book containing as many leaves as a full-sized edition, but fitting into a walnut.

In St. John's college, Oxford, is preserved a portrait of Charles I., in which the engraver's lines, as they seem to be, are really microscopic writing, the face alone containing all the book of Psalms, with the creeds and several other prayers.

The learned Porson is known to have indulged in this species of "curious idleness," occasionally, and perhaps the Greek verses from the Medea of Euripides, with Johnson's translation of the same, for Burney's "History of Music," were executed by him. Though consisting of two hundred and twenty-six words, they are comprised in a circle half an inch in diameter, with a small space in the center left blank.

About forty years ago a specimen of microscopic penmanship was exhibited in America. It consisted of the following inscription written upon glass in a circle much smaller than the head of an ordinary pin (one sixteenth of an inch in diameter): "Lowell and Scuter, watchmakers, 64 Exchange street, Portland. Written by Fernat at Paris, 1853."

At the Dusseldorf exhibition a few years ago a gentleman showed a postal card upon which the whole of the first three books of the Odyssey were written, the remaining space being filled with the transcript of a long debate which had taken place in the German parliament a short time before. The whole card contained thirty-three thousand words.

Layard, in his "History of Nineveh," mentions that the national records of the Assyrian empire were written on bricks in characters so minute as to be scarcely legible without the aid of a microscope, and that, in fact, a variety of this instrument was found among the excavations.

So much for dainty peasantry. That minute mechanical construction can lay claim to considerable antiquity is evidenced by the works of Pliny and Adrian, who relate that Myrmicidæ constructed out of ivory a ship with all her appurtenances and a chariot with four wheels and four horses, both so small that a bee could hide either of them with its wings.

A still more wonderful work is that of Mark Scallott, a London locksmith, who, in 1570, manufactured a lock consisting of eleven different pieces of steel, iron and brass, which, together with the key belonging to it, weighed only one grain. The same artist constructed a chain of gold containing forty-three links, which he fastened to the lock and key, and upon these being attached to the neck of a flea the insect was able to draw them with ease.

Hadianus Junius saw at Mechlin, in Brabant, a cherry stone carved in the form of a basket, in which were fourteen pairs of dice, the spots on the latter visible to the naked eye. A cherry stone carved by the sculptor, Rossi, and containing a glory of sixty saints, was shown at Florence for many years.

A still more marvelous curiosity was a set of one thousand six hundred ivory dishes, which were said to have been purchased by one Shah from the maker, Oswald Northanger, and exhibited before Pope VI. These dainty turnings, though perfect in every respect, were scarcely visible to the naked eye, and could be easily inclosed in a casket the size of a peppercorn. A Jesuit, Father Farrarius, made twenty-five wooden cannon capable of being packed away in the same space.

In 1704, on the birthday of King George III., a watchmaker of London named Arnold presented himself before the king to exhibit a curious repeating watch of his manufacture. This watch was in diameter somewhat less than a silver two-pence, contained one hundred and twenty distinct parts and weighed altogether less than six pennyweights.

Not very long ago a London newspaper announced that a jeweler of Turin had made a tugboat formed of a single pearl. The sail of beaten gold studded with diamonds and the binnacle light at the prow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder and the band on which it is mounted is a slab of whitest ivory. The entire weight of this marvelous specimen of the jeweler's craft is less than half an ounce, but the maker values it at one thousand pounds.

### Japanese Railroads.

The government of Japan has in hand plans for the construction of fourteen new railway lines. At present the railway mileage of the empire reaches some 1,500, of which 994 belongs to various companies. These, it is said, will be taken over by the state. Formerly the lines were built by British contractors, with material supplied from the United Kingdom, and were operated by foreign engineers, but now the state and private companies have their own Japanese engineers, and a great part of the railway material and rolling stock can be furnished from the national shops at Shinbasi, although there is still room for considerable foreign importation in this line.

## FUN FOR LITTLE JAPS.

Street Vendors Go About with Charcoal Stoves on Which Children Bake Cakes. Japan has been frequently referred to as the "Children's Paradise," and with considerable justice, for in no other country is childhood made so much of, and are children surrounded by so many devices for their amusement. In every town, according to Dr. W. D. Eastlake in the Popular Science Monthly, there are numbers of street vendors and hawkers whose sole customers are children.

One class of these vendors carry two charcoal stoves, or furnaces, swung in the conventional manner of the country from the ends of a pole which rests across the shoulder. Arriving at a convenient corner, the load is put down, and a group of eager children quickly gather. For the moderate sum of one or two rin the children are supplied with a tiny cup of sweetened batter and a spoon. Thus equipped, they proceed to bake their own cookies on the smooth iron top of the stoves, fashioning the dainties into whatever shape they please, and when they are crisp and brown, devouring them. The same vendor also devotes his skill to children. His "stock in trade" consists of dried reeds and a quantity of midzu ame, a sort of malt paste. Some of the ame is put on the end of a reed and is molded or blown into some fantastic shape by the vendor. The young customer dictates as to the figure, and butterflies, flowers, gourds, or what-not are shaped from the sweet paste. The children, after having satisfied their taste for artistic design, eat the finished work, the reed handle preventing their fingers from becoming sticky.

There is another of the child smusers that can be seen in the streets of Tokio or any other Japanese city. This artisan molds fruits, flowers and vegetables from colored rice-flower dough, and does his work so deftly that it is really difficult to distinguish the artificial from the real fruit.

This universal love and regard for children is also displayed at every temple festival, where numerous booths, gay with toys, flags and games, form always a prominent feature.

### THE CROWN OF SCOTLAND.

It Is Supposed to Have Been Worn by Robert Bruce.

Once precious diadem, which is now only an historical relic of much interest, is the crown of the Scotch kings, kept in the castle of Edinburgh. It is supposed, says the St. Louis Republic, to have been made for Robert Bruce, and is formed of two circles of gold, the upper and narrower circlet being surmounted by a row of crosses and gem-encrusted imitation flowers. The lower ring, the head band proper, is adorned from end to end of the golden band with large precious stones of different kinds, mostly in their rough, unpolished state. Above rise two arches of gold, which unite and are surmounted with the historic "cross and ball." Even when the Stuarts became kings of England they went to the trouble of going to Scotland to seat themselves for a few moments upon the celebrated "stone of Scone" and to have King Bruce's diadem pressed upon their royal heads. Charles I. declared his intention of removing Scotland's famous relic to London, so that such ceremonies could be carried out at home, but the sturdy Scots soon convinced him that such a proceeding would be an infringement upon their rights, so the king had to go to Edinburgh as others had done before. The wife of a preacher by the name of Granger once stole the Scotch crown and the other royal insignia—this in 1602 or 1603. At the time of the restoration they were returned to Charles II. They were returned to Edinburgh castle in 1707, and have remained there ever since.

### THE EVERLASTING "WHY."

It Is Answered by an Old and Experienced Engineer.

"It makes me mad," said the old engineer to a correspondent of the Car and Locomotive Builder, "to hear people ask why a man don't do so and so when his engine strikes. It all comes like a stroke of lightning. When we piled 'em up in the Whitesville cut and killed eight, year before last, I was sitting in my window that night, looking ahead as careful as anyone could. We had started on the curve and she was going as fast as the wheels could turn, forty minutes behind time, and the deuce to pay if we didn't make it up by morning. Jimmy Hartnell was feeding 'er every minute."

"I thought I saw a glimmer of light on the bank ahead. It was the flash from the headlight around the other bend of the curve. Between the time I caught that flash and when I saw the headlight swing around the cut as big as a tub it couldn't have been a hundredth part of a second. We were none to nose before I realized—no, I don't think I realized—but I put on the air with one yank, yelled to Jimmy, and fell out of the window. I was out all up. The wreck was on fire and people were hollerin' underneath. I laid there feelin' of myself, expectin' every minute to find a soft place, but I was all right, and three days after I went to Jimmy's funeral. After that I don't want any man to tell me what you ought to do."

### A Strange Lake in Africa.

Lake Assal, one of the finest salt lakes in the world, in the district of Obok, East Africa, only a few miles from the head of the Bay of Tadjoussir, has been bought by Mr. Chefnoux from the French government. All along the edge of the lake, which comprises only sixteen square miles, is a bed of nearly pure salt about a foot in thickness. The water of the lake is so saturated with salt that it is impossible to sink in it. The bottom is apparently a bed of solid salt. The heavy waters have the base of jagged and precipitous mountains which descend to the edge of the lake, making it almost impossible to travel around it. Mr. Chefnoux will probably carry on his work by floating machinery on the lake and dredging in the salt bed at its bottom.

## A NEGRO AS A MECHANIC.

How a Free Man, He Declines Even the Restraint of Apprenticeship.

The negro is trained as a mechanic, or is he by nature adapted to other work than that of an unskilled laborer? The question may, according to the North American Review, confidently be answered in the affirmative. While this answer cannot be successfully controverted and while it may have a material bearing on the prosperity of the southern states, yet it involves grave questions, the successful solution of which would tend to a better understanding of the two sections of this great nation. The negro was held in bondage in all the colonies save one before the adoption of the federal constitution, and whether or not he was the prime cause of the greatest war of modern times, it is unquestionably true that he regards his liberation as the result of that struggle. Prior to the war there was a large number of negro mechanics in the southern states. Many of them were expert blacksmiths, wheelwrights, wagonmakers, brickmasons, carpenters, plasterers, painters and shoemakers. They became masters of their respective trades by reason of sufficiently long service under the control and direction of expert white mechanics. During the existence of slavery the contract for qualifying the negro as a mechanic was made between his owner and the master workman. Now the negro, being, in his own words, a "free man," will not consent to restraints. He cannot divest himself of the idea that apprenticeship in its most modified form is a species of slavery for a term of years. He may be assured of the relation of master and apprentice as it exists in almost every civilized country; still he is slow to embrace it. He appreciates the advantages of superior skill, yet his teachings of liberty are to his mind inconsistent with the exercise of absolute and continued authority over him.

### BENIGHTED MAN-WORSHIPERS.

Seen in Various Countries Who Believe in Divinity of Certain People.

There is a sect in Orissa, in the Bengal presidency, who worship Queen Victoria as their chief divinity, says the Boston Globe. Col. Graham discovered that her majesty was also an object of worship in the temple of the Phodong-Lama, at Tumlong, in Tibet. A sect in the Punjab worshiped a deity, whom they called Nikkal Sen. This Nikkal Sen was no other than the redoubted Gen. Nicholson, and nothing that the general could do or say dampened the enthusiasm of his adorers. M. du Chailu tells that some of the African savages looked upon him as a superior being, and the South Sea Islanders worshiped Capt. Cook as a deity; even when they had killed him and cut him into small pieces the inhabitants of Owyhee fully expected him to reappear, and frequently asked what he would do to them on his return. Lander, in his Niger expedition, says that in most African towns and villages he was treated as a demi-god. Lord John Lawrence has been worshipped among the Sikhs in northwest India. Three years ago a man called Jurjung Tain, a district commissioner for the Russian government at Grigivsk, in the northeast point of Siberia, imagined he was a god. Subsequently he declared himself to be the chief divinity in the Yakutskan theon. Divine honors were paid to him, and he was carried through the settlement daily. On special occasions he was accompanied by a wonderful procession, when he was carried by eight richly dressed men, seated in a richly ornamented chair, which was adorned by the wings of partridges, bells, horses' tails and ribbons, while before him was a band of dancers. His career, however, was a short one, for he was soon arrested by the military authorities and sent to Vladivostok, where he is now confined in a lunatic asylum.

### FASCINATIONS OF THE SHY MAN.

Advantages of the Youth Who Can Blush When a Woman Smiles at Him.

One of the characters in a modern novel is made to say: "I love a shy man. He is getting so scarce."

Perhaps, says Girl's Gossip, in London Truth, that is why he is so really delicious.

When he blushes palpably, but without looking awkward, one is drawn toward him by a certain sentiment of infinity, and so long as he is just shy enough, but not too shy, he wins more and more upon one.

To draw a really shy man out of his shyness is a pleasing task and the more so as he is generally enchanted to give expression to the thoughts and ideas that he usually keeps locked away fast within himself. One comes upon a stray jewel or two now and then, in such cases, in the shape of an unexpected thought that astonishes the discoverer, because it seems so different from the person from whom it emanates.

I assure you, I think shy men are sometimes very charming, but then one must be just a little bit shy one's self in order to appreciate them.

The Sublime in Nature.

One of the sublime effects in nature is occasionally seen by those who climb the tall and isolated peaks of the Rocky mountains in Colorado. The dryness of the air and the strong heat of the afternoon sun cause a rapid evaporation from the brooks, springs and snowbanks on the mountain-sides, and this moisture, rising on the warmer air, condenses as it reaches the cooler, thinner atmosphere about the mountain-top. The traveler, looking down, sees clouds literally forming below him and growing thick and black every instant, so that as they reached his level they roll skyward and in huge masses of vapor that eclipse the view and bury him in darkness. Lightning occasionally leaps from the clouds and a mountain-top is a particularly bad place to be in at such a time. The stone signal service station on Pike's peak has been nearly wrecked by lightning more than once.

## HUG GAME.

An Account of the Capture of a Harpooned Hippopotamus.

In his book on Abyssinia Sir Samuel Baker gives the following account of the capture of a hippopotamus. After a long chase the animal had left the river, and much to the disappointment of his pursuers had disappeared. But one of the knowing attendants expressed his firm conviction that the "hippo" would soon be seen again. This prediction was fulfilled much sooner than the most sanguine had expected. At a distance of nearly half a mile, says the writer, we saw the animal emerge from the jungle, and descend at full trot to the bed of the river, making directly for the first rocky pool, in which we had previously seen a herd of hippopotami.

Accompanied by the old howard (hippo-hunter) we walked quickly toward the spot; he explained to me that I must shoot the harpooned hippo, as we should not be able to secure him in the usual method by ropes—nearly all our men being absent from camp upon other duties.

Upon reaching a certain pool, which was about a hundred and thirty yards in diameter, we were immediately greeted by the hippo, who snorted and roared as we approached, then he dived, and the buoyant float, upon which the man with the harpoon was stationed, ran along the surface, marking his course in the same manner as the cork of a trimmer with a pike upon the hook.

Several times he appeared, but as he invariably faced us, I could not obtain a favorable shot. I therefore sent the old hunter round the pool, and he, swimming the river, advanced to the opposite side, and attracted the attention of the hippo, who immediately turned toward him.

This afforded me a good chance, and I fired a steady shot behind the ear, at about seventy yards, with a single-barreled rifle.

As usual with hippopotami, whether dead or alive, he disappeared beneath the water at the shot. The crack of the ball and the absence of any splash from the bullet told me that he was hit; the float remained perfectly stationary upon the surface. I watched it for some minutes—it never moved; several heads of hippopotami appeared and vanished in different directions, but the float was still; it marked the spot where the grand old bull lay dead beneath.

When the men reappeared they swam out, regardless of crocodiles, to the spot where the animal had gone down, and securing the rope attached to the harpoon dragged the body of the hippo to the shore.

### POLAR BEARS KEEP COOL.

Tropical Animals in Captivity Suffer Most During the Hottest Term.

"It will surprise most people," said Superintendent A. E. Brown, of the Philadelphia zoological garden, to a Record man, "to learn that the polar bear stands the hot weather of the dog days in this locality better than the African lion. On hot days the lion will get a feed; the polar bear will not. The tropical animals in the garden," continued the superintendent, "are the ones mostly affected by the extreme heat of midsummer, strange as it may appear. I suppose the reason of it is that the heat here is more moist than that of the tropics, and, as it were, of a different character. Whatever mortality occurs among our animals during a heated term is mostly among the tropical animals, especially the African. In hot weather I have watched the polar bear go into his tank, and then instead of lying in the shade, extend himself in the direct rays of the sun, where the water on his skin would evaporate. He found out for himself, I suppose, that evaporation causes a lower temperature. Again, it is somewhat astonishing, at first, that our polar bear should suffer sometimes as he does from the severe cold of winter. I have seen him shivering on one of those bitterly cold days, when the sky was overlaid and the air full of moisture. The moisture was evidently what affected him. In the Arctic regions it is so cold that the moisture is frozen out of the air. Birds do not like the heat. It makes them perch with drooped wings. Heat affects not only the animals in the garden, but the finances of the garden itself. A difference of ten degrees in the thermometer, say if it is ninety-five instead of eighty-five, means a loss of several hundreds of dollars in our gate receipts for the day."

### A Well of Frozen Air.

Near Dayton, Ore., there is a well locally known as the "well of frozen air." In drilling it a stratum of frozen clay and gravel was encountered at a depth of fifty-five feet. After passing through five feet of this numerous cavities were encountered from which cold air came with sharp gusts. The escape of the air from the well may be heard at a distance of nearly two hundred yards and it is so frigid that it is not possible for anyone to hold up his hand over the opening for more than a few minutes without having it frozen stiff. A bucketful of water set near the mouth of the well will freeze through and through during one night's time. It is needless to add that work on the well was abandoned as soon as these frigid blasts found vent through the opening made by the drill.

### An American Girl's Joke.

A mischievous American girl was recently in Dresden, when the stolidity of the sentinels pecking up and down like automata attracted her notice. She was seized with a sudden desire to test this cast-iron rigidity, and, waiting until the sentry had turned his back, she slipped into his box. When he came back, she popped out her head and said: "Boo!" The soldier dropped his musket and bolted, while the proud American girl, having routed a portion of the German army, demurely rejoined her friends. The emperor heard of the incident and expressed a desire to see the young woman, but she declined to enter into an amnesty with a conquered power.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

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